

SOME NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN CYPERACEAE OF  
EASTERN NORTH AMERICA.

M. L. FERNALD.

(Continued from page 184.)

CAREX FLAVA and OEDERI. The forms of the polymorphous *Carex flava* group seem never to have been clearly differentiated in American literature. The most satisfactory discussion of the group is that of Professor Bailey;<sup>1</sup> but primarily through his attempt to keep apart as distinct varieties American forms which in their details agree with well known European extremes, his treatment is not entirely satisfactory. Although Professor Bailey maintains that the American forms differ from the European, a comparison of many specimens from both continents fails to convince the writer that there are many distinctively American tendencies in the species. That the plant in America and in Europe should present parallel and undistinguishable variations is in no way surprising. Typical *C. flava* is admitted to occur in America as well as in Europe, and several other tendencies of the group seem to occur on both continents. As understood by the writer the plants of eastern America may be treated as follows.

\* Beak as long as the body of the perigynium, often becoming bent or retrorse, at least at maturity.

+ Staminate spike sessile or very short-stalked, sometimes pistillate at tip: pistillate spikes mostly contiguous, the lower sometimes remote.

++ Fruiting spikes 9 to 12 mm. thick, short-oblong or globose; beaks spreading in all directions: scales dark and usually conspicuous.

= Perigynia ovoid, abruptly beaked.

*C. FLAVA* L. Sp. i. 975 (1753); Bailey, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, i. 28 (1889).—Newfoundland and Anticosti to Saskatchewan and Alberta, south to Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Montana. Europe.

= = Perigynia subulate or conic-subulate, gradually tapering to the beak.

Var. **gaspensis**, n. var. Resembling *C. flava*: the perigynia at first subulate and ascending, later becoming conic-subulate and wide spreading.—A characteristic extreme in the southern part of the Gaspé Peninsula, QUEBEC: cool gravelly banks of Bonaventure River, August 8, 1904 (*Collins, Fernald & Pease*); wet calcareous marl, Goose Lake, New Richmond, July 17, 1905 (*Collins & Fernald*).

<sup>1</sup> Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, i. 28 (1889).



++ ++ Fruiting spikes 6.5 to 8.5 mm. thick, mostly oblong: perigynia spreading and straightish, or the lower strongly retrorse.

Var. RECTIROSTRA Gaudin, Fl. Helvet. vi. 97 (1830). *C. flava*, var. *graminis* Bailey, l. c. 30 (1889).—Newfoundland to Michigan and Rhode Island. Europe.

+ + Staminate spike peduncled; pistillate remote, oblong or subglobose, 6.5 to 9 mm. thick: the curved perigynia spreading or usually strongly retrorse.

Var. ELATIOR Schlecht. Fl. Berol. i. 477 (1823); Bailey, l. c. 28 (1889). *C. lepidocarpa* Tausch, Flora, xvii. pt. i. 179 (1834). *C. flava*, var. *lepidocarpa* Anderss. Cyp. Scand. 25 (1849), & Olney and others in America.—Quebec to Rhode Island and New York. Europe.

\* \* Beak distinctly shorter than the body of the perigynium, straight or scarcely bent, ascending or horizontally spreading, hardly retrorse.

+ Staminate spike usually peduncled; pistillate scattered, oblong or globose, 5 to 8 mm. thick.

*C. OEDERI* Ehrh. Beitr. vi. 83 (1791); Bailey, l. c. 29 (1889).—*C. flava*,  $\beta$ . *Oederi* Schlecht. Fl. Berol. 477 (1823). *C. divisa* Oeder, Fl. Dan. iii. t. 371 (1770), not Huds.—Newfoundland to Hudson Bay and Maine. Introduced on ballast southward. Europe.

+ + Staminate spike usually sessile, often more or less pistillate; pistillate approximate at tip of culm (rarely 1 or 2 remote), globose to oblong.

Var. **pumila** (Cosson & Germain), n. comb. *C. viridula* Michx. Fl. ii. 170 (1803). *C. flava*, var. *pumila* Cosson & Germain, Fl. Par. 602 (1845). *C. Oederi* of most American and many European authors. *C. flava*, subsp. *Oederi*,  $\gamma$  *cyperoides* Marsson, Fl. Neu-Vorpommern, 537 (1869). *C. flava*, var. *viridula* Bailey, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, i. 31 (1889)—Newfoundland to British Columbia and Vancouver, south to New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Idaho, and Washington. Europe.

CAREX RETRORSA Schwein. varies greatly, several varieties, of which var. *Hartii* (Dewey) Gray, and var. *Macounii* (Dewey) Fernald, are the best marked, being described. In both these varieties the spikes are scattered and mostly long-peduncled. In typical *C. retrorsa* they are mostly clustered and sessile at the tips of the culms, 1.7 to 2 cm. thick, the perigynia 8 to 10 mm. long. A plant collected by Dr. B. L. Robinson at the Rangeley Lakes differs so markedly in its small perigynia and slender spikes that it may be distinguished as

*C. RETRORSA*, var. **Robinsonii**, n. var. Spikes mostly crowded and sessile at the top of the culm, slender, 1.2 to 1.5 cm. thick: perigynia 5 to 6 mm. long.—MAINE, gravelly shore, Middle Dam, Rangeley



Lakes, August 2, 1903 (*B. L. Robinson*). Similar specimens have been collected by Mr. F. F. Forbes on the Matane River, Quebec.

*CAREX BULLATA* Schkuhr, Reidgr. Nachtr. 85, t. U u u, fig. 166 (1806) was described with "spicis . . . femineis binis cylindraceis"; and in the figure two inflorescences are shown with three spikes varying from 2.85 to 3.3 cm. long, and from 1 to 1.2 cm. thick, i. e. definitely cylindric. In recent years, however, the name *C. bullata* has been applied to a plant with the spikes subglobose or thick-cylindric, an extreme of the species generally more common than the plant with narrowly cylindric spikes; while the plant with more slender spikes has been variously treated as a species, *C. Olneyi* Boott, as a hybrid between *C. bullata* and *C. utriculata*, and as an extreme variety of *C. bullata*. Comparison with Schkuhr's original description and figure shows, however, that *C. Olneyi* is the plant which he had in hand, and we must, therefore, treat the two extreme variations as follows.

*C. BULLATA* Schkuhr. Pistillate spikes 1 or 2, cylindric, 2.5 to 5 cm. long, 1 to 1.5 cm. thick: perigynia dull or slightly lustrous.—Riedgr. Nachtr. 85, t. U u u, fig. 166 (1806). *C. Olneyi* Boott, Ill. i. 15, t. 42 (1858). *C. bullata* × *utriculata* Bailey, Proc. Am. Acad. xxii. 68 (1887). *C. monile* Britton, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, xxii. 221 (1895), not Tuck. *C. bullata*, var. *Olneyi* Fernald, RHODORA, iii. 52 (1901).

Var. **Greenii** (Boeckl.), n. comb. Spikes globose to thick-cylindric, 1 to 4 cm. long, 1.5 to 2 cm. thick: perigynia lustrous.—*C. Greenii* Boeckl. Flora, xli. 649 (1858). *C. bullata*, Am. Authors.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

## FILIPENDULA RUBRA, A NEW BINOMIAL.

B. L. ROBINSON.

FEW of the native plants of the Middle West exceed in beauty the "Queen of the Prairie," with its pinnate leaves, palmately lobed leaflets, and numerous gracefully paniced flowers, which according to the apt description of Dr. Gray are "deep peach-blossom color." The species has been extensively cultivated both within and east of its natural range, and has now become established as an escape from gardens in some parts of Vermont and Connecticut, perhaps elsewhere